Lesson 3: **‘Aere rà – Goodbye to someone who is going**

31/10/2012 Wednesday



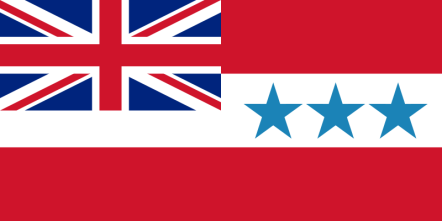
* Tangi: **Kia oràna**
  + Today we are going to launch into our second Cook Island Māori word for Term 4 and learn how to say goodbye to one, two or three or more people. But before we begin, let’s quickly recap on how to say hello.
  + **Kia oràna**. Say after me –

**Kia oràna**

* Rina: **Flags of the Cook Islands**
* The current flag of the [Cook Islands](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cook_Islands) is based on the traditional design for former [British](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Kingdom) colonies in the [Pacific](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pacific) region.
* It is a [blue ensign](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blue_ensign) containing the [Union Flag](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flag_of_the_United_Kingdom) in the upper left, and on the right, fifteen stars in a ring.
* The Union Flag is symbolic of the nation's historic ties to the [United Kingdom](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Kingdom) and to the [Commonwealth of Nations](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Commonwealth_of_Nations).
* The blue represents the ocean and the peaceful nature of the inhabitants.
* Tangi: The stars stand for the fifteen islands that make up the Cook Islands
  + - * Tongareva
      * Rakahanga
      * Manihiki
      * Pukapuka
      * Nassau
      * Suwarrow
* Palmerston
* Aitutaki
* Manuae
* Takutea
* Aitu
* Mitiaro
* Mauke
* Rarotonga and Mangaia



* Leigh Leigh**:** However, before the Cook Islands flag settled on its current form, it underwent several changes – beginning with
  + **The flag of Rarotonga 1858-1888**
  + The three stars represented the three tribes (vaka) of Rarotonga:
    - Takitumu;
    - Te Au O Tonga
    - Puaikura



* In 1888 The Kingdom of Rarotonga became a protectorate of the United Kingdom by its own request,
* In the same year [**Queen Makea Takau**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Queen_Makea_Takau) formally petitioned the British to set up a Protectorate to head off what she believed to be imminent invasion by the French. The British Government agreed to permit its then vice-consul in Rarotonga to declare a Protectorate over the Southern Group islands to protect pro-British islanders and New Zealand trade.
* In **1890** the newly appointed [British Resident](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British_Resident), [**Frederick Moss**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frederick_Moss), persuaded the ariki of Rarotonga to form a provisional Rarotongan legislature or [General Council](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/General_Council), the first government for the entire island.



* and so it was, that in 1893 to 1901 the name was changed to the **Cook Islands Federation**



* Whāea Jacque**:**
* However, The British were reluctant administrators and continued pressure was applied to them from NZ to pass the Cook Islands over to NZ.
* Ill feeling between the islanders and NZ reached a point where two ariki told the New Zealand premier, [**Richard Seddon**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richard_Seddon), that the traditional leaders wanted the Cook Islands to stay [annexed](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Annexed) to Great Britain.
* On 27 September 1900, the [Parliament of NZ](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Parliament_of_New_Zealand) approved the annexation of the islands to NZ and the following month the New NZ Governor, [**Lord Ranfurly**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lord_Ranfurly), landed in Rarotonga. Without any discussion on its implications, five ariki and seven lesser chiefs signed a deed of cession and the Cook Islands were annexed by NZ on **7 October 1900** without any debate or examination of its ramifications or implications.
* On **11 June 1901** the boundaries of New Zealand were extended to include the Cook Islands, and **the power of the ariki was removed**

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* Tangi: No doubt this flag will look familiar to you and represented the annexation of the Cook Islands to NZ.
* This remained the Cook Islands flag from March 24, 1902 to July 23, 1973



* Gaylene:The Cook Islands National Flag went through one more transformation before settling on its current design
  + From **1973 to 1979**, the flag was green with the stars in yellow shifted towards the fly.
  + The green colour represented continuous growth and life
  + The yellow represented the faith, love, happiness, and commitment shown by the islanders. The circle represented the union of the islands and the union between the islanders and the land itself
* **Sharleen:** Which brings us to our language lesson for today, how to say goodbye to someone who is staying, to someone who is leaving and finally, to say goodbye and good luck!
* When saying goodbye to someone who is leaving, Cook Island Māori say
  + **‘Aere rà** – Goodbye to someone who is going
  + Say after me –
  + **‘Aere rà**
* When saying goodbye to someone who is staying, Cook Island Māori say
  + - **‘È no‘o rà** – Goodbye to someone who is staying
    - Say after me –
      * **‘È no‘o rà**
* When saying goodbye and good luck, Cook Island Māori say
  + - **‘Aere rà, kia manuia koe** – Goodbye and good luck
    - Say after me –
    - **‘Aere rà,**
    - **kia manuia koe**
    - Altogether now –
    - **‘Aere rà, kia manuia koe**